MR. KRAFT: Good

afternoon. And thank you, Holmes, thanks very much.

MR. BROWN: Sure.

MR. KRAFT: My appreciation to the Department of Energy for holding this hearing. This is a very important topic that I know has received a great deal of interest and hearings in Nevada have been well attended. A lot of good information has been collected. The Nuclear Energy Institute and I, and our members, support the Yucca Mountain project fully. We believe the project should go forward. It is a vital part of an integrated national strategy for dealing with commercial used nuclear fuel.

That strategy involves a number of different facilities that we think need to be developed in the United States. First is a central interim storage facility, perhaps in multiple locations. We need to close the nuclear fuel cycle and begin recycling these

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materials for the energy value and for the benefits for waste disposal. And for ultimate disposal of the byproducts. I can't emphasize that enough. There are no fuel cycles that are being used, that have been thought of, that have been proposed, or that have been dreamed of, that do not have a byproduct at the end that requires disposal.

The repository program has improved over the years. I have been following this repository program personally long before the Nuclear Waste Policy Act was enacted in 1982. And I can tell you from personal experience how much it has improved. Particularly under the current director, Ward Sproat, the program has moved into the nuclear culture and the nuclear licensing areas in ways that it hadn't in the past. And we think they are ready to move forward with the license application.

The SEIS shows that the annual radiation doses to the public near the site

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will always be extremely small, comparable to say, an individual would receive in what, coming cross country on an airplane flight. However, an independent analysis conducted by the Electric Power Research Institute, shows that there is substantial conservatism in the DOE analysis, and a repository may perform far better than even the low numbers that are ... continued shown in the new EIS.

As far as transportation goes, we pleased how these are very to see transportation analyses have turned out. We take no particular position one way or another on our route selection, although we think that the Caliente route, the Caliente corridor, is a good one. The fact that the EIS shows that the impacts on Nevada are to be small is very consistent with industry experience. consistent with the conclusion of National Academy of Sciences study, and the use of dedicated trains is in fact the best and most efficient way to move material to

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Going back the repository to program as a whole, let me conclude by saying that we must move this program, this project, into the licensing phase. Opponents of the project, and even supporters of the project, have raised numerous questions about science, about the about the project, engineering. And the only way -- the only way -- those questions can be answered, is in the review and the following adjudicatory proceedings that will occur in front of NRC review boards, and ultimately the courts will get involved, I am sure.

We need to move this program into the licensing phase, begin answering these questions and getting on with the program.

Thank you very much.

MR. BROWN: Okay, thanks Steve.

Okay, David Blee is next, to be followed by

Gary Hollis, and then Jim Hall.

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